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(71)Applicant : OSAKA GAS CO LTD

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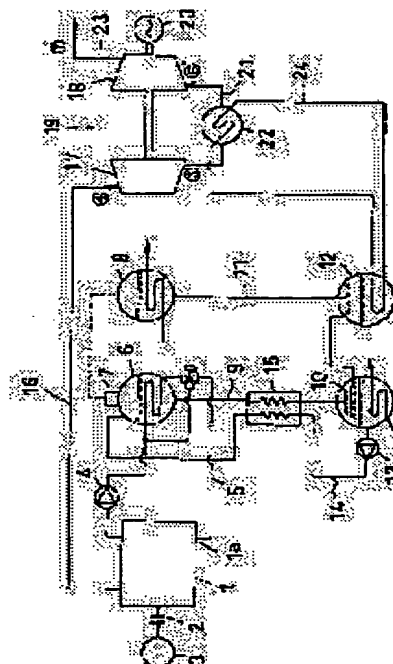
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(54) POWER RECOVERY SYSTEM

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To increase power recovery at as lower a cost as possible by enabling cooling of the exhaust gas between a turbine of the gas turbine for power recovery and a compressor to a low temperature.

SOLUTION: A absorption refrigerating machine works with jacket cooling water from a gas engine 1 as a heat source. The high-temperature exhaust gas from the gas engine 1 is formed so as to supply into a gas turbine for power recovery 19, consisting of a turbine 17 and a compressor 18 via a first gas piping 16, and a power generator 20 is interlocked to the gas turbine for power recovery 19. A refrigerator 22 is set in a second gas piping 21 connecting the turbine 17 and the compressor 18, a pipe 24 for extracting the cooling media for the refrigerator 22 and a vaporizer 12 is set, to cool the exhaust gas from the turbine 17.



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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】排熱を発生する熱源と、

前記熱源からの排熱を作動熱源として駆動する吸収冷凍機と、

前記熱源からの排ガスによって駆動される動力取り出し用ガスタービンと、

前記動力取り出し用ガスタービンに連動連結された駆動装置と、

前記動力取り出し用ガスタービンを構成するタービンと圧縮機とを接続するガス配管に設けられて前記タービンからの排ガスを冷却する冷却手段とを備え、

前記吸収冷凍機で取り出した冷熱を前記冷却手段の冷熱源としたことを特徴とする動力回収システム。

【請求項2】請求項1に記載の動力回収システムにおいて、

熱源がエンジンであり、吸収冷凍機の作動熱源が前記エンジンを冷却した後のジャケット冷却水である動力回収システム。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、ディーゼルエンジン、ガスエンジン、燃料電池といった排熱を発生するものを熱源とし、その熱源からの排熱を駆動装置の動力として回収する動力回収システムに関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】この種の動力回収システムとしては、従来、図5の従来例の概略構成図に示すようなものがあった。この従来例によれば、圧縮機01とタービン02とから成る熱源用ガスタービン03に発電機などの第1の駆動装置04が連動連結され、圧縮機01とタービン02とを接続するガス配管05にバーナー06が介装されている。

【0003】熱源用ガスタービン03からの高温排ガスが、タービン07と圧縮機08とから成る動力取り出し用ガスタービン09に供給されるように構成され、かつ、動力取り出し用ガスタービン09に発電機などの第2の駆動装置010が連動連結されている。また、タービン07と圧縮機08とを接続するガス配管011に冷却器012が介装されるとともに、この冷却器012にクーリングタワーからの冷却水が供給されている。

【0004】上記構成により、熱源用ガスタービン03からの排熱である高温排ガスを利用して動力を取り出すようになっている。次に、上記動力の取り出し量につき、図2のT-s線図を参照して説明する。この図2における丸付き数字は、図5における丸付き数字と対応している。

【0005】①-②-③-④-①が熱源用ガスタービン03のT-s線図であり、①-②が断熱圧縮、②-③がバーナー06での等圧膨張（圧力 P_1 ）、③-④がタービン02での断熱膨張、④-①が圧縮機01からの放出

後の冷却を示している。

【0006】上記動力取り出し用ガスタービン09を設けて動力を回収する場合のT-s線図は、①-②-③-④-⑤-⑥-⑦-①となる。④の圧縮機01からの排ガス（大気圧 P_0 ）をタービン07で⑤の負圧（ P^- ）まで膨張させる。この膨張した排ガスを冷却器012によって冷却し（⑤-⑥）、その後に圧縮機08で圧縮する（⑥-⑦）のである。これにより、④-⑤-⑥-⑦の面積で示される分の動力を動力取り出し用ガスタービン09で回収できることになる。

【0007】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】ところで、膨張量は圧力 P^- によって制限され、この圧力 P^- は冷却器012での冷却温度 T_1 によって制限される。しかしながら、従来例の場合、冷却器012として、クーリングタワーからの冷却水を供給するものであり、略大気温度程度までしか冷却できない。そのために、⑤の圧力（ P^- ）を十分低下することができなくて動力回収量が少なく、改善の余地があった。

20 【0008】本発明は、このような事情に鑑みてなされたものであって、特別な熱源を用いずに、動力取り出し用ガスタービンのタービンと圧縮機間での排ガスをより低温まで冷却できるようにして、極力安価にして動力回収量を増加できるようにすることを目的とする。

【0009】

【課題を解決するための手段】請求項1に係る発明の動力回収システムは、上述のような目的を達成するために、排熱を発生する熱源と、前記熱源からの排熱を作動熱源として駆動する吸収冷凍機と、前記熱源からの排ガスによって駆動される動力取り出し用ガスタービンと、前記動力取り出し用ガスタービンに連動連結された駆動装置と、前記動力取り出し用ガスタービンを構成するタービンと圧縮機とを接続するガス配管に設けられて前記タービンからの排ガスを冷却する冷却手段とを備え、前記吸収冷凍機で取り出した冷熱を前記冷却手段の冷熱源とするように構成する。

【0010】熱源としては、ディーゼルエンジンやガスエンジンなどのエンジン（請求項2）や燃料電池などが適用される。また、吸収冷凍機の作動熱源としては、エンジンを冷却した後のジャケット冷却水（請求項2）や燃料電池を冷却した後の冷却水などが適用される。

【0011】

【作用】請求項1に係る発明の動力回収システムの構成によれば、熱源からの排熱を作動熱源として吸収冷凍機を作動し、大気温度よりも十分低い温度の冷熱を取り出す。一方、熱源からの排ガスによって動力取り出し用ガスタービンを駆動し、その動力取り出し用ガスタービンのタービンから圧縮機に送られる排ガスを、吸収冷凍機から取り出した大気温度よりも十分低温の冷熱によって冷却する。

【0012】

【発明の実施の形態】次に、本発明の実施例を図面に基
づいて詳細に説明する。図1は、本発明に係る動力回収
システムの実施例を示す概略構成図であり、熱源として
のガスエンジン1に、カップリング2を介して発電機3
が連動連結されている。

【0013】ガスエンジン1の低温排熱源としてのエン
ジン冷却部1aの出口と入口とにわたって、ジャケット
冷却水（温度85～95℃）を循環するポンプ4を介装した
循環配管5が接続され、この循環配管5に、吸収冷凍機
を構成する再生器6が設けられている。再生器6には、
ガスエンジン1からのエンジン冷却水によって蒸発可能
なアンモニアを冷媒とし、かつ、水を吸収剤とした非共
沸混合媒体としてのアンモニア-水系溶液が収容されて
いる。

【0014】再生器6には、精留器7を介して水を分離
したアンモニア蒸気を供給するように凝縮器8が連通接
続され、再生器6に第1の配管9を介して吸収器10が
接続されるとともに、凝縮器8に第2の配管11を介し
て蒸発器12が接続され、更に、吸収器10と蒸発器1
2とが連通接続され、吸収冷凍機が構成されている。

【0015】凝縮器8では、再生器6で蒸発した冷媒を
凝縮液化し、その液化した冷媒を蒸発器12に噴霧供給
により戻すようになっている。蒸発器12では、吸収器
10における吸収剤による冷媒の吸収に伴い、冷媒が蒸
発するようになっている。

【0016】吸収器10から再生器6にわたって、溶液
ポンプ13を介装した第3の配管14が接続され、この
第3の配管14と第1の配管9との間に熱交換器15が
設けられ、再生器6に戻す液化したアンモニア-水系溶
液を、再生器6から吸収器10に流すアンモニア-水系
溶液によって加熱するようになっている。

【0017】ガスエンジン1からの高温排ガスが、第1
のガス配管16を介して、タービン17と圧縮機18と
から成る動力取り出し用ガスタービン19に供給される
ように構成され、かつ、動力取り出し用ガスタービン1
9に駆動装置としての発電機20が連動連結されてい
る。駆動装置としては、発電機20に限らず、圧縮機や
ポンプが適用可能である。

【0018】タービン17と圧縮機18とを接続する第
2のガス配管21に冷却器22が設けられている。図中
23は圧縮機18で常圧に戻した排ガスを大気中に放出
する第3のガス配管を示している。

【0019】冷却器22と蒸発器12とにわたって冷却
用媒体の取り出し管24が設けられ、吸収冷凍機で取り
出した低温水（例えば、約7℃）を冷熱源として冷却器
22に供給し、タービン17からの排ガスを冷却するよ
うに構成されている。

【0020】上記構成により、動力取り出し用ガスター
ビン19のタービン17と圧縮機18間での排ガスをよ

り低温まで冷却し、動力回収量を増加できる。すなわ
ち、図2のT-s線図に示すように、吸収冷凍機で取り
出した低温水により冷却器22で冷却するために、ター
ビン17からの排ガスの温度T2を大気温度よりも十分
低温にでき、動力取り出し用ガスタービン19で回収で
きる動力回収量が、④-⑤'-⑥'-⑦の面積で示され
る分となって、従来の④-⑤-⑥-⑦の面積に比べて大
きく、動力回収量を増加できるのである。例えば、大気
放出されるガス⑦の温度を200℃、タービン17からの
排ガスの冷却温度T2を7℃とした場合、従来のクーリ
ングタワーからの冷却水による場合（温度T1=35℃）
に比べて、動力回収量は略17%向上できる。

【0021】図3は、第1の変形例を示す概略構成図で
あり、上記実施例と異なるところは次の通りである。す
なわち、第2のガス配管21を蒸発器12内に直接導入し、
冷却器22および冷却用媒体の取り出し管24を設
けずにタービン17からの排ガスを冷却するように構成
されている。他の構成は実施例と同じであり、同じ番号
を付すことにより、その説明は省略する。

【0022】図4は、第2の変形例を示す概略構成図で
あり、前述実施例と異なるところは次の通りである。す
なわち、圧縮機18を二段に設けて二段圧縮型の動力取
り出し用ガスタービン19を構成し、両圧縮機18間を
ガス配管31で接続するとともに、そのガス配管31に
冷却器32を設け、第2のガス配管23に設けた冷却器
22を出た冷却用媒体の取り出し管24を冷却器32に
直列に接続し、両圧縮機18間でも排ガスを冷却するよ
うに構成されている。他の構成は実施例と同じであり、
同じ番号を付すことにより、その説明は省略する。この
第2の変形例において、冷却用媒体の取り出し管24を
両冷却器22、32に並列に接続するように構成しても
良い。

【0023】上述実施例の冷却用媒体の取り出し管24
を冷却器22に接続する構成、第1の変形例の第2のガ
ス配管21を蒸発器12内に直接導入する構成、ならび
に、第2の変形例の冷却用媒体の取り出し管24を両冷
却器22、32に接続する構成、要するに、タービン1
7からの排ガスを冷却する構成をして冷却手段と総称す
る。

【0024】上述実施例のガスエンジン1としては、ミ
ラーサイクルガスエンジンやディーゼルエンジンやスター
リングエンジンなど各種のエンジンを用いることがで
きる。

【0025】また、上述実施例では、排熱源として、高
温の排熱源である排気ガスと、吸収冷凍機の作動熱源と
して有効に適用できる低温の排熱源であるジャケット冷
却水をもつガスエンジン1を熱源としているため、動力
回収システムを容易に構成できる利点を有しているが、
本発明の熱源としては、燃料電池なども適用できる。

【0026】

【発明の効果】以上説明したように、請求項1に係る発明の動力回収システムによれば、熱源からの排熱を利用して吸収冷凍機から取り出した大気温度よりも十分低温の冷熱によって、動力取り出し用ガスタービンのタービンから圧縮機に送られる排ガスを冷却するから、電気式の冷却装置といったような特別な熱源を用いずに、動力取り出し用ガスタービンのタービンと圧縮機間での排ガスをより低温まで冷却でき、極力安価にして動力回収量を増加できるようになった。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明に係る動力回収システムの実施例を示す概略構成図である。

【図2】T-s線図である。

*【図3】第1の変形例を示す概略構成図である。

【図4】第2の変形例を示す概略構成図である。

【図5】従来例の概略構成図である。

【符号の説明】

1…ガスエンジン（熱源）

17…タービン

18…圧縮機

19…動力取り出し用ガスタービン

20…発電機（駆動装置）

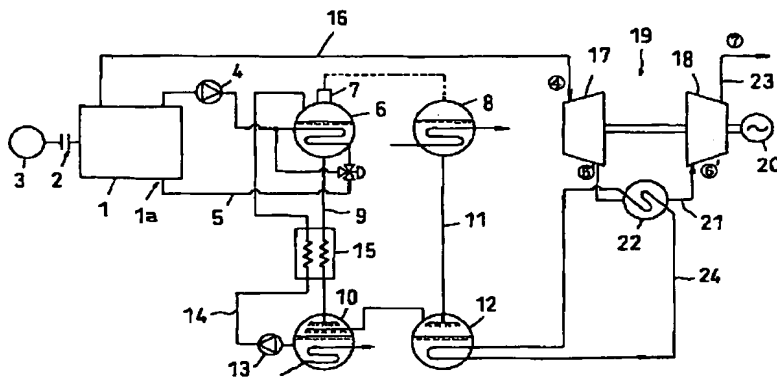
10 21…第2のガス配管

22…冷却器（冷却手段）

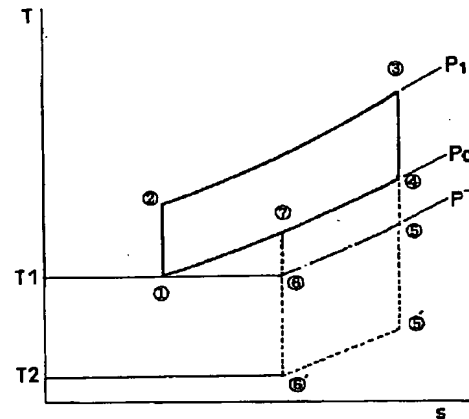
24…冷凍用媒体取り出し管（冷却手段）

*

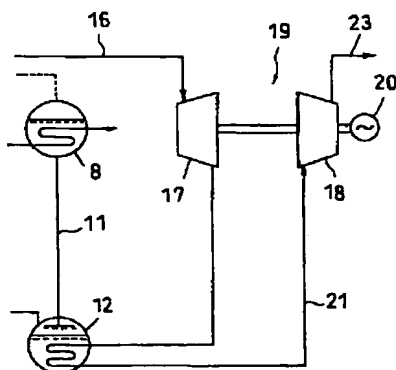
【図1】



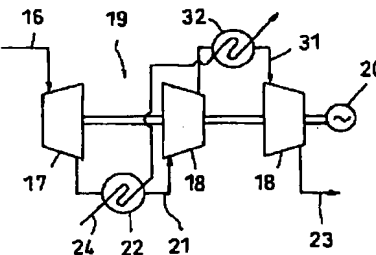
【図2】



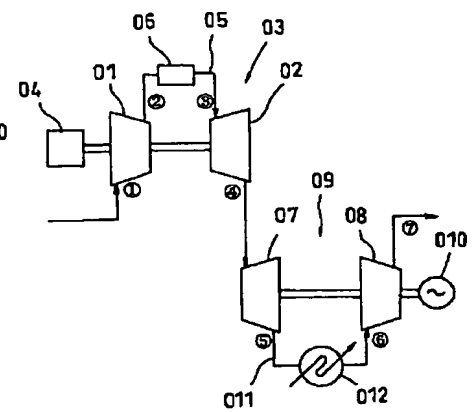
【図3】



【図4】



【図5】



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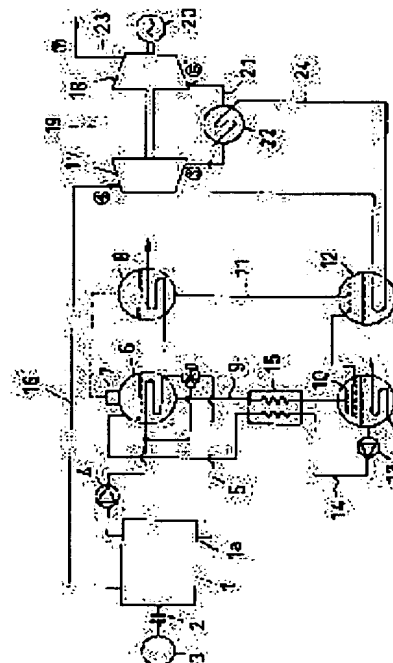
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(54) POWER RECOVERY SYSTEM

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To increase power recovery at as lower a cost as possible by enabling cooling of the exhaust gas between a turbine of the gas turbine for power recovery and a compressor to a low temperature.

SOLUTION: A absorption refrigerating machine works with jacket cooling water from a gas engine 1 as a heat source. The high-temperature exhaust gas from the gas engine 1 is formed so as to supply into a gas turbine for power recovery 19, consisting of a turbine 17 and a compressor 18 via a first gas piping 16, and a power generator 20 is interlocked to the gas turbine for power recovery 19. A refrigerator 22 is set in a second gas piping 21 connecting the turbine 17 and the compressor 18, a pipe 24 for extracting the cooling media for the refrigerator 22 and a vaporizer 12 is set, to cool the exhaust gas from the turbine 17.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The heat source which generates exhaust heat, and the absorption refrigerating machine which drives the exhaust heat from said heat source as an actuation heat source, The gas turbine for power ejection driven with the exhaust gas from said heat source, It has a cooling means to be formed in the gas piping which connects to said gas turbine for power ejection the driving gear by which interlocking connection was carried out, the turbine which constitutes said gas turbine for power ejection, and a compressor, and to cool the exhaust gas from said turbine. The power recovery system characterized by making into the heat sink of said cooling means cold energy taken out with said absorption refrigerating machine.

[Claim 2] The power recovery system which a heat source is an engine in a power recovery system according to claim 1, and is jacket cooling water after the actuation heat source of an absorption refrigerating machine cools said engine.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

 $[0001]$

[Field of the Invention] This invention makes a heat source what generates exhaust heat, such as a diesel power plant, a gas engine, and a fuel cell, and relates to the power recovery system which collects the exhaust heat from the heat source as power of a driving gear.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] As this kind of a power recovery system, there was a thing as shown in the outline block diagram of the conventional example of drawing 5 conventionally. According to this conventional example, interlocking connection of the 1st driving gear 04, such as a generator, is carried out at the gas turbine 03 for heat sources which consists of a compressor 01 and a turbine 02, and the burner 06 is infixed in the gas piping 05 which connects a compressor 01 and a turbine 02.

[0003] It is constituted so that the elevated-temperature exhaust gas from the gas turbine 03 for heat sources may be supplied to the gas turbine 09 for power ejection which consists of a turbine 07 and a compressor 08, and interlocking connection of the 2nd driving gear 010, such as a generator, is carried out at the gas turbine 09 for power ejection. Moreover, while a condenser 012 is infixed in the gas piping 011 which connects a turbine 07 and a compressor 08, the cooling water from a cooling tower is supplied to this condenser 012.

[0004] By the above-mentioned configuration, power is taken out using the elevated-temperature exhaust gas which is exhaust heat from the gas turbine 03 for heat sources. Next, with reference to the T-s diagram of drawing 2, it explains about the amount of ejection of the above-mentioned power. The figure with a round head in this drawing 2 corresponds with the figure with a round head in drawing 5.

[0005] **_**_**_**_** is the T-s diagram of the gas turbine 03 for heat sources, and the adiabatic expansion in a turbine 02 and **_** show [**_** / adiabatic compression and **_** / the isobaric expansion (pressure P1) in a burner 06, and **_**] cooling after the bleedoff from a compressor 01.

[0006] The T-s diagram in the case of forming the above-mentioned gas turbine 09 for power ejection, and collecting power becomes **_**_**_**_**_**_**. ** Expand the exhaust gas (atmospheric pressure P0) from a compressor 01 to the negative pressure (P-) of ** in a turbine 07. It is that (**_**) which cools this exhaust gas that expanded with a condenser 012 (**_**), and is compressed with a compressor 08 after that. By this, the power of a part shown in the area of **_**_**_** can be collected by the gas turbine 09 for power ejection.

[0007]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] By the way, the amount of expansion is a pressure P. - It is restricted and is this pressure P. - It is restricted by the cooling temperature T1 in a condenser 012. However, in the case of the conventional example, as a condenser 012, the cooling water from a cooling tower is not supplied and it can cool only to atmospheric temperature extent. Therefore, the pressure (P-) of ** could not be fallen enough, there were few amounts of power recovery and there was room of an improvement.

[0008] This invention carries out the object of being made in view of such a situation, making it cheap as much as possible, as the turbine of the gas turbine for power ejection and the exhaust gas between compressors can be cooled more to low temperature, without using a special heat source, and enabling it to increase the amount of power recovery.

[0009]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to attain the above objects, the power recovery system of invention

concerning claim 1 The heat source which generates exhaust heat, and the absorption refrigerating machine which drives the exhaust heat from said heat source as an actuation heat source, The gas turbine for power ejection driven with the exhaust gas from said heat source, It has a cooling means to be formed in the gas piping which connects to said gas turbine for power ejection the driving gear by which interlocking connection was carried out, the turbine which constitutes said gas turbine for power ejection, and a compressor, and to cool the exhaust gas from said turbine. It constitutes so that cold energy taken out with said absorption refrigerating machine may be made into the heat sink of said cooling means.

[0010] As a heat source, engines (claim 2), fuel cells, etc., such as a diesel power plant and a gas engine, are applied. Moreover, cooling water after cooling jacket cooling water (claim 2) and a fuel cell after cooling an engine as an actuation heat source of an absorption refrigerating machine etc. is applied.

[0011]

[Function] According to the power recovery structure of a system of invention concerning claim 1, an absorption refrigerating machine is operated by making exhaust heat from a heat source into an actuation heat source, and the cold energy of sufficiently low temperature is taken out from atmospheric temperature. On the other hand, the gas turbine for power ejection is driven with the exhaust gas from a heat source, and the exhaust gas sent to a compressor from the turbine of the gas turbine for power ejection is enough cooled by low-temperature cold energy rather than the atmospheric temperature taken out from the absorption refrigerating machine.

[0012]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Next, the example of this invention is explained to a detail based on a drawing. Drawing 1 is the outline block diagram showing the example of the power recovery system concerning this invention, and interlocking connection of the generator 3 is carried out through coupling 2 at the gas engine 1 as a heat source.

[0013] It migrates to the outlet and inlet port of engine-coolant section 1a as a source of low-temperature exhaust heat of a gas engine 1, the circulation piping 5 which infixed the pump 4 which circulates through jacket cooling water (temperature of 85-95 degrees C) is connected, and the regenerator 6 which constitutes an absorption refrigerating machine for this circulation piping 5 is formed. The ammonia-drainage system solution as a non-azeotropy mixing medium which used as the refrigerant the ammonia which can evaporate with the engine cooling water from a gas engine 1, and used water as the absorbent is held in the regenerator 6.

[0014] While free passage connection of the condenser 8 is made so that the ammonia steam which separated water through the rectifier 7 may be supplied, and an absorber 10 is connected to a regenerator 6 through the 1st piping 9, an evaporator 12 is connected to a condenser 8 through the 2nd piping 11, further, free passage connection of an absorber 10 and the evaporator 12 is made, and the absorption refrigerating machine is constituted by the regenerator 6.

[0015] In a condenser 8, the refrigerant which evaporated with the regenerator 6 is condensate-ized, and the liquefied refrigerant is returned to an evaporator 12 by fuel-spray supply. In an evaporator 12, a refrigerant evaporates with absorption of the refrigerant by the absorbent in an absorber 10.

[0016] A regenerator 6 is covered from an absorber 10, the 3rd piping 14 which infixed the solution pump 13 is connected, a heat exchanger 15 is formed between this 3rd piping 14 and 1st piping 9, and the liquefied ammonia-drainage system solution returned to a regenerator 6 is heated with the ammonia-drainage system solution poured from a regenerator 6 to an absorber 10.

[0017] It is constituted so that the elevated-temperature exhaust gas from a gas engine 1 may be supplied to the gas turbine 19 for power ejection which consists of a turbine 17 and a compressor 18 through the 1st gas piping 16, and interlocking connection of the generator 20 as a driving gear is carried out at the gas turbine 19 for power ejection. As a driving gear, not only the generator 20 but a compressor and a pump are applicable.

[0018] The condensator 22 is formed in the 2nd gas piping 21 which connects a turbine 17 and a compressor 18. 23 in drawing shows the 3rd gas piping which emits the exhaust gas returned to ordinary pressure with the compressor 18 into atmospheric air.

[0019] The ejection tubing 24 of the medium for cooling is formed over a condensator 22 and an evaporator 12, and a condensator 22 is supplied by making into a heat sink the low-temperature hot water (for example, about 7 degrees C) taken out with the absorption refrigerating machine, and it is constituted so that the exhaust gas from a turbine 17 may be cooled.

[0020] By the above-mentioned configuration, the turbine 17 of the gas turbine 19 for power ejection and the exhaust gas between compressors 18 are cooled more to low temperature, and the amount of power recovery can be increased. Namely, as shown in the T-s diagram of drawing 2, in order to cool with a condenser 22 with the low-temperature hot water taken out with the absorption refrigerating machine Temperature T2 of the exhaust gas from a turbine 17 is made more nearly enough [than atmospheric temperature] to low temperature. It becomes a part to be shown in the area of $T_2 - T_1 - T_3 - T_4$, and the amount of power recovery recoverable by the gas turbine 19 for power ejection is large compared with the area of the conventional $T_1 - T_2 - T_3 - T_4$, and can increase the amount of power recovery. For example, temperature of gas T_2 by which atmospheric-air bleedoff is carried out When 200 degrees C and cooling temperature T2 of the exhaust gas from a turbine 17 are made into 7 degrees C, compared with the case (temperature T1=35 degree C) where it is based on cooling water from the conventional cooling tower, the amount of power recovery can improve 17% of abbreviation.

[0021] Drawing 3 is the outline block diagram showing the 1st modification, and a different place from the above-mentioned example is as follows. That is, the 2nd gas piping 21 is directly introduced in an evaporator 12, and it is constituted so that the exhaust gas from a turbine 17 may be cooled without forming a condenser 22 and the ejection tubing 24 of the medium for cooling. Other configurations are the same as an example, and the explanation is omitted by attaching the same number.

[0022] Drawing 4 is the outline block diagram showing the 2nd modification, and a different place from the above-mentioned example is as follows. That is, while forming a compressor 18 in two steps, constituting the gas turbine 19 for power ejection of a two-stage compression mold and connecting between both the compressors 18 by gas piping 31, the ejection tubing 24 of the medium for cooling which came out of the condenser 22 which formed the condenser 32 in the gas piping 31, and was formed in the 2nd gas piping 23 is connected to a condenser 32 at a serial, and it is constituted so that exhaust gas may be cooled also among both the compressors 18. Other configurations are the same as an example, and the explanation is omitted by attaching the same number. In this 2nd modification, you may constitute so that the ejection tubing 24 of the medium for cooling may be connected to both the condensers 22 and 32 at juxtaposition.

[0023] The configuration which connects the ejection tubing 24 of the medium for cooling of the above-mentioned example to a condenser 22, the configuration which introduces the 2nd gas piping 21 of the 1st modification directly in an evaporator 12 and the configuration which connects the ejection tubing 24 of the medium for cooling of the 2nd modification to both the condensers 22 and 32, and the configuration which, in short, cools the exhaust gas from a turbine 17 are carried out, and it is named a cooling means generically.

[0024] As a gas engine 1 of the above-mentioned example, various kinds of engines, such as a mirror cycle gas engine, a diesel power plant, and a Stirling engine, can be used.

[0025] Moreover, although it has the advantage which can constitute a power recovery system easily in the above-mentioned example since the gas engine 1 with the jacket cooling water which is the source of exhaust heat of the exhaust gas which is a hot source of exhaust heat as a source of exhaust heat, and low temperature effectively applicable as an actuation heat source of an absorption refrigerating machine is made into the heat source, as a heat source of this invention, a fuel cell etc. is applicable.

[0026]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained above, according to the power recovery system of invention concerning claim 1 Rather than the atmospheric temperature taken out from the absorption refrigerating machine using the exhaust heat from a heat source, enough by low-temperature cold energy Since the exhaust gas sent to a compressor from the turbine of the gas turbine for power ejection is cooled The turbine of the gas turbine for power ejection and the exhaust gas between compressors can be cooled more to low temperature, it is made cheap as much as possible, without using the special heat source like the cooling system of an electric type, and the amount of power recovery can be increased now.

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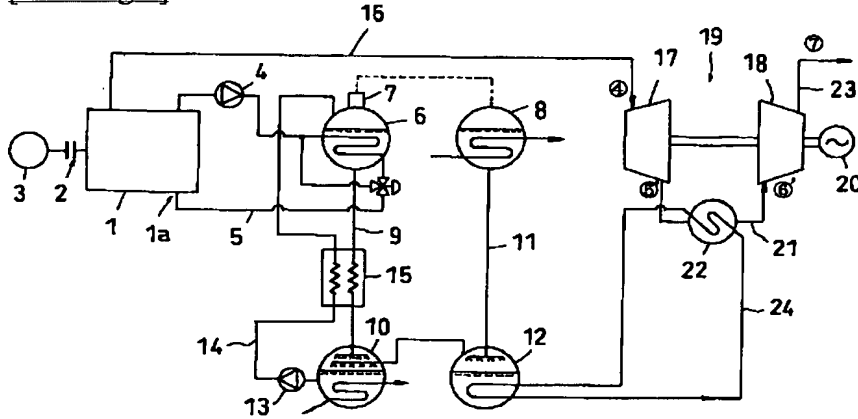
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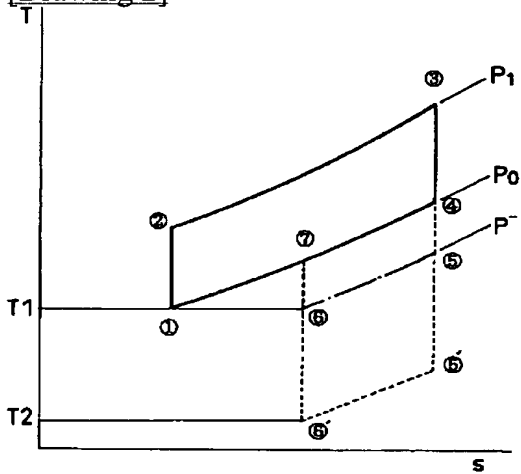
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DRAWINGS

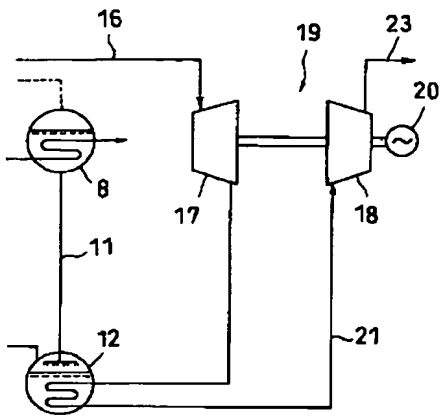
[Drawing 1]



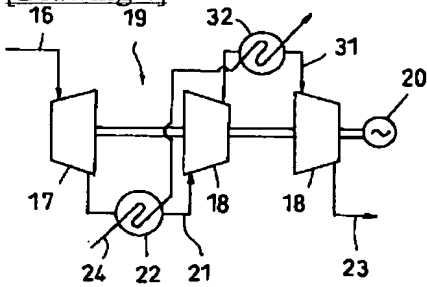
[Drawing 2]



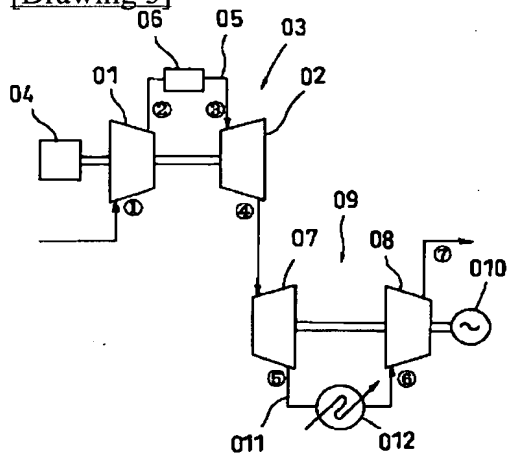
[Drawing 3]



[Drawing 4]



[Drawing 5]



[Translation done.]

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